THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 587.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, for cash,

Two likely Negro Boys,

slaves for life, who can be well recommended for their honesty and sobriety,—one of them aged about 22, and the other about 17 years.

Also, a Billiard Table, on a credit.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

January 7

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the subscriber, opposite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at prices reduced below the very moderate terms at which they have heretofore been sold. The proprietors being desirous of closing the sales speedily, will accomodate retailers with a credit.

January 7. tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of MATTHEW ROBINSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those who have any claims against the same, will please to apply as speedily as possible, and those who are indebted to us are requested to make payment to Matthew Robinson, who will settle all accounts and transactions of the above partnership.

MATTHEW ROBINSON,
JOHN WHITE.

N. B. The business in future will be carried on by Matthew Robinson, who has on hand a good assortment of Wet and Dry Goods, with a general assortment of Stone and Glass ware, which he will sell upon the lowest terms for cash or the usual credit.

January 7. 2w

A Mathematical School

is opened by E. HOGAN, in a large and commodious room in the house of Mr. John Duffey, Fairfax-street, next door to Mr. B. Hampson's.

The content of Land ascertained agreeable to the Pennsylvania method of calculation, and embellished maps rendered on very reasonable terms.

January 7.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
Lewis Hart's Book Store,
FAIRFAX-STREET,
In the House belonging to Mr. James M. M'Rea,
The following New Publications.

	Cents.
THOMAS PAINE's Letter to George Washington, price,	25
Letter to certain Bank Directors, by a merchant,	12½
Peter Porcupine's Political Censor, for November, 1796,	31
Webb's political almanac for the pocket,	50
Wonderful Magazine, 5 vol. 8 vo. 15 dol.	
Beauties of all the magazines, 5 nos.	1 25
German Testaments, Psalm-Books and Bibles, Playing Cards of the best quality, and variety of Song Books, Novels, &c.	

He will be constantly supplied with new publications—Political, Miscellaneous, and Nursery.

January 5.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes and hogsheads pearl barley in casks; bar lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf

Bank of Alexandria.

January 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the last year, ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the 9th inst.

By order of the President & Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

P. S. Those shares that have been subscribed since the 5th of July last, are entitled to a proportionate dividend.

GURDEN CHAPIN

Bank of Alexandria,

December 14, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

JAMES KENNEDY,

KING-STREET,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him since his commencement in business, and respectfully acquaints them, that for the accommodation of such of his friends as may live in that quarter he has opened store at the corner of Prince and Water streets adjoining the Vendue, where he purposes to keep a general assortment of Goods in the Wet Good line of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rates. He has at present a variety of best and freshest teas—in particular fine Padra Souchong much esteemed in Europe—Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spirits, Wine, Fruits, refined Saltpetre, and mould candles of a superior quality. In a few days he expects to have a general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, with which he will be constantly supplied.

The business will be carried on in King street as usual; where he has for sale a number of French and English Books of the first reputation in various branches of literature.

January 5. 1m

NOTICE.

TO THE AMATEURS OF MUSIC.

A GENTLEMAN formerly from St. Domingo, intended to fix himself in this place, would be glad to take a few scholars to teach the Forte Piano, having been taught by the celebrated Pleyel and Nicolay, he hopes, by the rapid progress of his pupils, to merit the encouragement he expects.

Enquire at Mr. Bowne's, near the Coffee House. January 5.

Notice.

THE public is hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on two bonds of mine, the one payable to Hugh Stewart and Samuel Love for forty six pounds two shillings and ten pence; the other for nine pounds, fifteen shillings or there abouts, payable to Benjamin Hutchinson, and assigned by him to the said Stewart and Love, as I have paid the same, and cannot obtain them. I have thought this caution proper to prevent trouble.

JAS. LANE TRIPLETT.

January 3. 3w

For Sale.

A Tract of Land containing 2500 acres, lying immediately on the river Potomac, near Cran river in the county of Northumberland, Virginia, 1600 acres of which are the most valuable kind of low grounds on this river, between 300 and 400 acres heavily timbered, the whole perfectly level, the remainder is very high land, and exceedingly productive. The soil of this part is equal to any in the state in the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds. On this tract is a large commodious two story brick mansion house and out offices, a large brick stable, a valuable barn, corn house, and many other out houses, all in good repair. The orchard and garden contain a variety of valuable fruit trees, and the waters abound with fish and oysters. It is situated about a day's sail from Richmond, Alexandria, or Norfolk. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will take one half of the purchase money in approved western lands.

PRESLY THORNTON.

Northumberland House,
Virginia, Dec. 22.

UNION TAVERN.

UNION STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

Samuel Hilton,

FROM the Federal City, respectfully informs his friends, and those who were frequenters of the above Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. Gadsby, of his having this day opened it, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Alexandria, and travellers in general, where every exertion will be used, and attention paid, to merit a share of their favours.

Gentlemen boarded by the month or year. Rich Soups every day from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Dinners for private parties dressed at the shortest notice.

Good stabling for Horses.

☞ Wanted, an experienced Cook; to whom generous wages will be given.

December 27.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
Wm. Hartshorne & Sons,

FIVE bales of 3 bushel sacks,
6 sets of elegant China,
200 casks of best New-York Stone Lime,
30 barrels of Tar, and a few puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

Also on hand,

Best Swedish and country made Bar Iron,
St. Ubes Salt,
James River Coal,
3d and 4d Nails in casks of 25 and 50 thousand each,
A few bushels warranted Clover seed,
Cabooses of a good size,
And a quantity of Rugs.

December 13.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Henry from London, the ships Two Sisters, the Maria Margaretta, the Catharine, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PIECE GOODS, & HARDWARE, Also, Pewter, Steel, Nails, Lead, & Shot, Porter and Cheese, Allum, Madder, and Copperas, Saddle and Sewing Twine, and Queen's Ware in Crates, well assorted, which they offer for sale at their Warehouse in Smith's alley, opposite Potton and Butcher's Store. October 7.

Wanted to Hire,

FIFTEEN or Twenty likely negro fellows, for which a generous price will be given. For terms apply to

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Or in his absence to

JAMES M. M'REA.

Fairfax Street, Dec. 15.

To be Let,

And entered upon immediately.

THE House and lot on Cameron Street, next to Mr. Gadsby's (late Mr. Wise's) Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Washington. For particulars enquire of Dr. James Craik, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

TOBIAS LEAR.

January 3. 1m

FOR SALE,

7000 acres of Kentucky Land. — Messrs. Nicholson and Morris's notes will be taken in payment.

Also,—some gold and silver Watches.

Apply to

Wm. GROVERMAN.

January 3.

For Sale.

A TRACT of land containing 116 acres, lying on Cameron Run, distant about 3 miles from Alexandria. The situation is on many accounts eligible—It is remarkably healthy, a convenient distance from the great Newgate road, and commands a pleasing view of the greater part of the valley, through which the Cameron beautifully winds its course. This tract is well proportioned with respect to timber, upland and meadow ground, and has on it such improvements as might be easily adapted for immediate residence. For further particulars apply to

THEOPHILUS HARRIS.

January 3. tf

COGNIAC Brandy,
Hollands Geneva, } in pipes,
Liverpool fine
Lisbon, and } Salt.
Allum
Spanish Hides, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 31.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a negro fellow named WILLIAM JACKSON, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 27 or 28 years of age—had on when he went away a dark bottle green coat and waistcoat, a pair of velvet breeches, a pair of speckled worsted stockings and thick fox'd shoes with double vamps, he served his time at the cooper's business—he has worked a few months with me at baking. He possibly will endeavor to pass for for a free man, as I understand he has got forged papers for that purpose. It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever apprehends him and brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS CRANDELL.

December 31.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having open accounts upon the subscriber's Books, are requested to come forward and discharge, or give bonds for the same before the first day of February next, otherwise suits will be commenced after that time, against those who fail to comply. Mr. Wm. M'Meehen, my partner, is authorised to act for me in my absence.

GEORGE HUNTER.

George Hunter and Co.

Are well supplied with all kind of

GOODS,

To suit the present season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices to punctual customers. Dec. 29.

Hollands Gin,

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber,

14 pipes choice old Hollands GIN, of a most excellent quality,

J. G. LADD.

LISBON WINE

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks,
For Sale by
KEMP HURST and CO.
Nov. 10.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. W. Smith wiſhed the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on the reſolution which he had the other day laid upon the table, propoſing to afford ſome relief to the ſufferers by the late fire at Savannah. For his part, he ſaid, he could ſee no reaſonable objection which could be made to ſo benevolent a propoſition. A gentleman in the houſe had got a plan of the ruins of the city, it was indeed a moſt diſtreſsful ſcene. There had never occurred ſo calamitous an event of the kind in the United States, or which had ſo ſtrong a claim upon the General Government for relief. He ſaid they had granted aſſiſtance to the ſufferers by fire at St. Domingo; and ſurely if it were juſtifiable to grant relief to foreigners in diſtreſs, it was at leaſt equally ſo when the objects were our citizens. If gentlemen had objections to the meaſure he wiſhed they would ſtate them. The ſum with which he ſhould think of filling up the blank, would not be ſuch as to materially affect our finances.

Mr. Cooper ſaid, it was a very unpleaſant thing to come forward to oppoſe a meaſure of this ſort; but when they looked into different parts of the Union and ſaw the loſſes which had been ſuſtained at New-York, Charleſton, &c. it would appear only reaſonable, that if relief was afforded in one caſe, it ought to be extended to another; and if this reſolution were agreed to, he ſhould certainly move to have ſome relief afforded to New-York. He hoped, however the buſineſs would not be proceeded with. If the principle were a good one, it would bear going through with; but it would be ſeen this would, on the contrary, prove a dangerous one. What they did to-day, he ſaid, could bear repeating to-morrow. If they were to make good, loſſes by fire, there would be no occaſion for Inſurance Companies, nor any inducement to build with brick in preference to wood. He felt as much as others for the diſtreſſes of the people of Savannah, but was of opinion it was not a proper buſineſs for the interference of that houſe.

Mr. W. Smith thought with the gentleman from New-York, that they ought to attend to the principles upon which they acted, and not do a thing to-day which they ought not do to-morrow. He truſted the houſe would not be often called upon to relieve a calamity like the preſent; nor need they be alarmed at the gentleman's intention of bringing forward New-York for relief. Charleſton, he ſaid, had experienced great diſtreſs by fire, yet he had not moved that houſe for any relief. The queſtion was whether this was not a peculiar caſe of diſtreſs; and if ſo, whether they had not the power of affording relief? And as to this being brought forward as a precedent, it was improbable, as he hoped they ſhould not again ſoon hear of four-fifths of a whole city being burnt to aſhes; but if ſuch an inſtance ſhould occur, he ſhould vote for affording the ſufferers relief.—He thought the objections did not apply.

On the queſtion being taken, whether the houſe would then reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, there appeared 38 for it, and 39 againſt it.

A motion was then made to diſcharge the committee of the whole from any farther conſideration of the ſubject.

Mr. W. Lyman hoped the buſineſs would not be diſpoſed of without going into a committee of the whole. He thought ſuch reſpect was due to the feelings of the ſufferers than to diſpoſe of the ſubject without diſcuſſion. He hoped the committee would not, therefore, be diſcharged.

Mr. Hartley truſted the committee would not be diſcharged. He believed the deſtruction of Liſbon by an earthquake, did not occaſion greater miſchiefs than the late fire had done at Charleſton. The Legiſlature of Penſylvania, which had no greater power than the general government to afford relief to theſe ſufferers, had given 15,000 dollars. Indeed he thought it more the province of the general government than of ſtate governments, to afford relief in ſuch caſes. He referred to what had been given to the ſufferers at St. Domingo, and to the parliament of England having given 100,000l. to the people of Liſbon, after the earthquake there, though connected with them only commercially.

Mr. W. Smith hoped, if the houſe refuſed to be governed by motives of humanity, thoſe of policy would have ſome weight with it. Savannah was a commercial city, and if ſome aſſiſtance was not given to it, all the revenue which had hitherto ariſen from thence would be loſt.

Mr. Sitgreaves wiſhed to know whether it was in order to move to re-conſider the vote which had juſt been taken?

The ſpeaker ſaid the preſent queſtion muſt firſt be diſpoſed of.

The motion was then put for diſcharging the committee of the whole, and loſt, there being only 20 in favour of it.

Mr. Sitgreaves obſerved, that he voted with the majority in the deciſion on the firſt queſtion which had been taken; of which he wiſhed to move a re-conſideration. Very few queſtions, he ſaid had occurred ſince he had been a member of that houſe on which he could not determine within himſelf how to act. On the preſent occaſion, he had however ſuffered a conflict between oppoſite feeling. He had doubts whether they had the right of appropriating money except for the public ſervice of the country; at the ſame time that he was convinced that if ever there was a claim on the humanity of the public, Savannah at preſent exhibited that claim; and he muſt own that his feelings had at length, vanquiſhed his doubts, and, though he originally voted againſt taking up the meaſure, he ſhould now vote for it. He was not ſure whether he ſhould not commit an error in doing this; but if it was an error, he hoped it was one which would be forgiven.

The queſtion was then taken for going into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, and carried by a conſiderable majority, there being 45 votes for it.

The houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when

Mr. W. Smith ſaid, he did not propoſe to fill up the blank at that time. If the reſolution was agreed to, the ſum could be put in when the bill came into the houſe. He himſelf ſhould not think of propoſing to fill the blank with more than 15,000 dollars. This, it was true, was a ſmall ſum, but it would afford relief to the poorer claſs of ſufferers, and others could not expect to receive the amount of their loſſes. He ſhould move that the committee might riſe and report the reſolution.

Mr. Hartley called for the reading of the act allowing relief to the ſufferers by fire at St. Domingo. (It was read. It allowed 15,000 dollars for their relief, which ſum was to be charged to the French Republic, and if not allowed in 6 months, the relief was to be ſtopped after that time.)

Mr. Macon wiſhed the act allowing a ſum of money to the daughters of Count de Graſſe to be read alſo. He did not think either of them in point. The ſufferings of the people of Savannah, he ſaid, were doubtleſs very great, no one could help feeling for them. But he wiſhed gentlemen to put their finger upon that part of the conſtitution, which gave that houſe power to afford them relief. Many other towns had ſuffered very conſiderably by fire. He believed he knew one that had ſuffered more than Savannah, in proportion to its ſize: he alluded to Lexington in Virginia, as every houſe in the place was burnt. If the United States were to become underwriters to the whole Union, where muſt the line be drawn, when their aſſiſtance might be claimed? Was it when three-fourths or four-fifths of a town was deſtroyed, or what other portion? Inſurance Offices, he ſaid, were the proper ſecurities againſt fire. If the government were to come forward in one inſtance, it muſt come forward in all, ſince every ſufferer's claim ſtood upon the ſame footing. The ſum which had been given to the ſufferers at St. Domingo was to be charged to the French Republic, and that given to Count de Graſſe's daughters was in conſideration of their father's ſervices. (The act in favour of Count de Graſſe's daughters was read.)

Mr. Moore ſaid the laws which had been adduced as precedents, were not in point; for the one ſum we were to have credit with the French republic, and the other was in conſideration of paſt ſervices. The diſtreſs of the people of Savannah was not an object of legiſlation; every individual citizen could, if he pleaſed, ſhew his individual humanity by ſubſcribing to their relief; but it was not conſtitutional for them to afford relief from the treaſury. If, however, the principle was adopted, it ſhould be general. Every ſufferer had an equal claim. Lexington in Virginia contained only 100 houſes, and all except two had been deſtroyed by fire. He ſhould therefore move to add Lexington to Savannah in the reſolution before them; though he would obſerve, as he did not approve of the principle, he ſhould vote againſt them both.

Mr. W. Smith wiſhed gentlemen not to endeavor to defeat the propoſition before them by an amendment. He did not think there could be a compariſon made between the diſtreſs occaſioned by a fire in a ſmall town and one in a populous city. The deſtruction of Savannah was a great loſs in a national view, as it would cauſe a conſiderable defalcation in the revenue, and probably any money they might advance for the relief of the citizens, would be amply compenſated, by enabling the city the ſooner to reſume its former importance in the commercial ſcale.

Mr. Kitchell was oppoſed to the amendment and to the reſolution itſelf. He had doubts if even they were to give the citizens 15,000 dollars, as was propoſed by the gentleman from S. Carolina, whether they ſhould not, inſtead of ſervice, be doing them an injury; becauſe if the general government were only to give this ſum, the ſtate legiſlatures would proportion their donations accordingly, and probably give much leſs than they would otherwiſe have done, if they had not this example before them. He had no doubt with reſpect to the conſtitutionality of the buſineſs. He believed they had no right to give money for this purpoſe, notwithſtanding what had been ſaid on the ſubject—for the conſtitution, he ſaid, was like Sterne's text, it was moulded to any form, as it ſuited different views. He ſhould therefore vote againſt the two propoſitions.

Mr. Murray enquired when the fire happened at Lexington?

Mr. Moore anſwered about nine months ago. He thought it was the duty of the United States firſt to pay the claims which were made upon them by diſtreſſed ſoldiers and others for paſt ſervices, who were denied juſtice becauſe they had paſſed an act of limitation. If they were to act from generoſity, he ſaid that generoſity ought to be extended univerſally. It was a new doctrine, he ſaid, that becauſe a ſufferer by fire did not live in a commercial city, he was not equally entitled to relief with the inhabitant of a city, and that though ſuch perſons were called upon to contribute to the loſſes of others, they could have no redreſs for their own. This ſeemed as if favorite ſpots were to be ſelected upon which ſpecial favor was to be ſhewn. He was not cloſed to all ſuch humanity.

Mr. Claiborne ſpoke in favor of the claims of the unfortunate ſufferers at Savannah, and if it could conſtitutionally be done, to go farther than 15,000 dollars. He ſpoke of the importance of the place, and called it the *Slaughter Pen* of the war.

The queſtion was put on the amendment and negatived, there being only 26 in favor of it.

Mr. Giles ſaid if the preſent reſolution paſſed, it would make them anſwerable for all future loſſes by fire. The ſmall ſum of fifteen thouſand dollars was not of any conſequence, when compared with the eſtabliſhment of a principle of that houſe acting upon generoſity. He believed that neither the money, nor humanity, but the eſtabliſhment of the principle, was the thing aimed at.—The unanimity with which a reſolution had paſſed the Penſylvania legiſlature, was a proof that they believed they had the power to paſs ſuch a law. It was ſaid that the general government poſſeſſed the authority. The gentleman from Georgia had ſaid that "the affairs of men" made it neceſſary to depart from the ſtrict conſtitutional power.—For his part, he did not think they ought to attend to what "the affairs of men," or what generoſity and humanity required, but what the conſtitution and their duty required.

There had, he ſaid, been ſeveral caſes introduced. That of the ſufferers of St. Domingo was not a caſe in point. They looked for a reimburſement of the money. He believed it had been repaid; and when the daughters of the Count de Graſſe had 4000 dollars given them, it was thought to be neceſſary to introduce their father's ſervices as a conſideration.—His feelings, he ſaid, were not leſs alive to the calls of humanity than thoſe of other gentlemen; but by granting the money required, they ſhould go beyond their powers, and do more real injury than good.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid the queſtion was not on the ſum to be granted. That would be for future conſideration, and if gentlemen wiſhed to make it commenſurate with the object, they could do ſo. The preſent queſtion was whether any relief ſhould be granted. He wiſhed gentlemen would ſay, whether no caſe of calamity could exiſt, in which the United States ought to grant relief. He believed every one admitted ſuch a caſe might occur. The queſtion was, whether this was the caſe. He truſted it was, ſince it was an unexampled calamity.

The precedents which had been adduced, appeared to be no more ſtrongly warranted than this. Firſt, with reſpect to the relief granted the ſufferers at St. Domingo. In order to make the thing more palatable, it was ſaid that ſum ſhould be charged to the French republic. It was proviſional, and the fact was, they had not admitted it, and the United States paid it. In reference to the relief granted to the daughters of Count de Graſſe. It was ſaid to be for ſervices. Did the daughters perform any ſervices? No; but the father did; but did the conſtitution of the United States acknowledge any hereditary claim of this ſort? He believed not. This was a mere pretence. It was an act of generoſity. Another caſe occurred to him which had not been mentioned, viz. the recompence allowed to perſons who ſuffered from the Weſtern inſurrection. Was this authoriſed by the conſtitution any more than the preſent? He believed not.

Mr. S. here took notice of what dropped from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Moore) reſpecting unpaid claims of ſoldiers, and denied that any of thoſe claims which were juſtly due were refuſed to be paid. If a claim, he ſaid, was barred, it was no longer a debt, and would not, of courſe, be paid.

In examining different caſes, Mr. S. ſaid he found that of the widow of

Major Forsyth, and also that of the orphan children of Major Trueman.—Gentlemen would perhaps say that there were cases where the husband and ancestor had rendered services to the United States; and he had no doubt that the ancestors of these sufferers at Savannah, and perhaps the sufferers themselves, had rendered services to the United States. If gentlemen pleased, therefore, the words, "in consideration of services performed, &c." might be inserted.

It had been said that if the proposed donation was made by congress, it would lessen the claim of the sufferers upon individual states; he thought different. He thought it would shew that congress believed their reason a hard one, and deserving of attention. But another thing, it was not probable that any of the legislatures would be in session for some time to come, except one or two. How then were the sufferers to be relieved? The few thousand dollars they had yet got, would be a mere Bagatelle towards their immense loss. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr. Coit said he should vote against this resolution, though he felt as much for the distresses of the people of Savannah as any gentlemen in that house. Nor would his objections be on constitutional grounds. He thought where there were calls of generosity and humanity on the national treasury sufficiently strong, he should vote for paying attention to them. The present, he said, was a call of humanity from the people of Savannah; the call was loud and ought to be satisfied by somebody. The question was, whether it was made with propriety to them. He thought not, and that to agree to the resolution, would be laying a dangerous precedent. He conceived the instances which had been adduced as precedents for the present case were not in point. The application was from foreigners to the feelings of this government, which he thought had been attended with propriety. But he said there was an obvious distinction between the two cases. There was no probability that a foriginer would be listened to by a state legislature. This was a reason which did not apply to this case. Major Forsyth and Colonel Trueman had died in the service of the United States, their families therefore seemed to have a just claim for protection. The Western Insurrection was a very different thing; the grant was in consequence of exertions in favour of government.

Mr. C. said it appeared to him from a variety of reasons that this business would best be left in the hands of the individual States. The greatest difficulty attending this government, was the providing of money to support its necessary expences. Considering this, therefore, as a precedent likely to draw great sums from the treasury, he wished to avoid giving it place.

Mr. W. Smith said that this sum could not be a serious inconvenience to the treasury, as gentlemen knew there must be additional revenue provided. Indeed it might be an advantage to the treasury, as it might put the people of Savannah in a state of paying revenue, which they otherwise would not be.

After a few words from Mr. Claiborn in favour of the motion, it was put and negatived, there being only 26 votes in favour of it. The committee then rose, the house returned to the chair, and took up the business, when the yeas and nays being called for, on agreeing to the vote of the committee of the whole to disagree to the resolution, they were as follows:—YEAS 55—NAYS 24.

I DO declare to the world, that THOMAS MAGRUDER, of Port Royal, has proven COWARD, and a trifling puppy.

RICHARD BUCKNER, Jun.

Port Royal, December 30.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Alexandria, January 10.

At the close of the Returns for President and Vice-President of the United States, the votes stood as follows:—For Mr. Adams, 71—Mr. Jefferson, 68—Mr. Pinckney, 59—Mr. Burr, 30.——The scattering votes were 48.

We understand that the Drawing of the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY commenced on Monday the 2d inst.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, the 14th ult. the speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing the plan of a system of Direct Taxation for the United States, in pursuance of a resolution of the house past last session, which being read, 500 copies of it were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cox, the celebrated bridge builder, is arrived in the United States.

IN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22.

THE Executive of Virginia will, on or before the first day of March next, be ready to receive proposals for the importation from Europe, of four thousand stand of arms, to be delivered at Richmond in the coarse of the ensuing year; each stand to consist of a musquet, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of eighteen to the pound—a double bridled lock upon the best construction—neat brass mounting—steel ramrod, and to be well stocked with black walnut; and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade: A cartouch box suitable to the musquet, to contain twenty-four cartridges, with neat black leather belts, mounted with brass buckles, together with a brush wiper for the pan, and picker for the touch-hole.

The Executive will also be ready to receive proposals within the period above mentioned, for the manufacturing, within this state, the like number of stand of arms, to be delivered at Richmond, in the course of the year 1798.

By Order of the Executive.

(Attest,)

A BLAIR. c. c.

FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 27.

On Friday night arrived here brig Pacific Trader, Captain Bernard, in 51 days from Liverpool, (Eng.) London papers by her, were to October 26, eight days later than before received. The intercourse between England and France being stopped, there is no Paris news in these papers so late by three days as we have already published. There is no official news from the armies of a date posterior to what we last announced. Private accounts are later.

WAR ACCOUNTS—PRIVATE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The three Hamburgh mails that were due, reached town this morning.

Moreau was continuing his retreat towards Switzerland, but not without being frequently attacked, and as often defeated by the Austrian Corps that surround him. We refer to the variety of articles which we have taken from the mails, for a particular detail of the circumstances of his retreat, and the situation of his army.

The Archduke Charles was continuing his route into Swabia, and General Petrasch was advancing to the Black Forest, to cut off the retreat of the French by that route. It seemed to be the design of Moreau to get into Switzerland, but the Austrians will doubtless follow him thither, nor quit him till his destruction shall be complete.

On the Lower Rhine, there had been some affairs of Posts, which uniformly ended to the advantage of the Austrians.

The disorder of the French armies continued unabated, and the troops of the routed army, and the reinforcements of the North, had broken into open rupture.

OCTOBER 22.

On the 1st instant, the Austrians stormed and carried the important post of the Tete-du-Pont of Neuwied, making the whole of the French who defended it Prisoners of War.

General Hotze had passed the Rhine near Manheim, with a detachment of ten or twelve thousand men. The proposed object from this manœvre was supposed to be a diversion, while the Archduke should attack Kehl.

OCTOBER 25.

This morning the Hamburg Mail due on Sunday, reached Town.

Letters from Stutgard, of the 8th state, that a detached column of Moreau's army, having passed the Danube, fell in with the corps of Nauendorf in the environs of Hechingten. The enemy was repulsed with loss; and as general Petrasch was advancing with his corps to Ulligen, the same column would be taken in flank, and risked being entirely cut off from Moreau's army, from which it was separated by the Danube.

A letter from Durlach, of the 8th inst. states, that the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were on the following day, the 9th, expected at Rettchen. On the 8th a heavy cannonade was heard on the side of Landau.

A letter from Bremen of the 18th, from our correspondent there, states Landau to be invested by the Austrians. They raise contributions wherever they go. On the 9th they entered Bingen.

There was a report of an advantage gained by the Austrians in the Hundstruck on the 12th inst.

OCTOBER 26.

The difficulties of Moreau's retreat were considerably increased by the advance of General Petrasch, and the large bodies of armed Peasantry, and the rapid advance of the archduke Charles would still greatly add to the chances against his being able to effect his escape across the Rhine. Moreau retreated slowly, with the view of saving his park of artillery, which is very numerous. This circumstance would probably enable the archduke Charles to accomplish his object. That active warrior was ascending the Rhine by rapid marches, and on the 6th his head quarters were at Renchen, in the vicinity of Kehl.

On the Lower Rhine a perfect inactivity seems for the present to prevail.

On the 9th, the Austrians took Brigen by assault, which place is situated on the left bank of the Rhine; and on the 8th a heavy cannonade was heard on the side of Landau, which is said to be invested by the corps of Austrians that some days ago crossed the Rhine.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, January 1st, 1797.

A.—JEMIMA ARUNDELL, Wm. Armstrong, John Abert, James Alwin, care of Mr. Forney.

B.—Thos. Bouchier, Edward P. Ball, Elias Briat, Francis Boyle, Robert Bath, George Boyer, on board the Polly and Nancy, Jos. Bennett, John Bacon, Wm. Burlett, Col. Robert Burton, Nancy Burden, Lucy Brown, care of George Brown, Hariet, Hugh Barr, care of Mr. Brockett, Wm Boston, John Belbeis, (Frenchman,) John Brant Solomon Betton, care of Jesse Wherry, Hugh Barr, copper-smith, Wm. Bozell, Thomas Barker, carpenter of the Shenandoah, Mary Burkes, Henry Barr, Samuel Brown.

C.—Eliza Carter, Wm. Chapman, John Carr, Alex. Carpenter, John Campbell, John Crawley, George Collard, carpenter, Mrs. Card, Thomas Colling, Capt. Samuel Carr, Wm. Creek, John Caldwell.

D.—John Dunmaid, cabinet maker, John Dorsett, Michael Darley, John Duff, Jesse Dunbar, Capt. James Davidson, Wm. Davis, Benjamin Dulaney, Jun. Amos Derrough, Daniel Douglass, John Dougle, Peter Demuth, Monsr. Dubux, John Davis, James Douglass, mouth of Difficult, Mr. Douglass, floor inspector, Nancy Donaldson, care of Bryan Fairfax, Mr. Deal.

E.—Wm. Ervin, cabinet maker, William Emack, Jos. English, Andrew Eblave, John Emry, Samuel Edwards.

F.—Thomas Fite, Magdelin Faul, Francis Fairbairn, Wm. Follon, Thomas Farrell, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Bazel Falls, Dennis Foley, Dennis Fallow, Thomas Farrell, saddler, Thomas Fox Gerrald, Alexander Ferron.

G.—John Gibbins, carpenter, Thomas Grenkim, Francis Gray, Geo. Green, care of Wm. Rhode, Benj. Gwyn, Jos. Grannal, Mr. Garrison, Frenchman, Thomas Goulding, James Gatson, hatter, Severe Gale, Benjamin Green.

H.—John H. Hall, Mary Hall, near Acotink church, Benj. Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Wm. Hickman, John Horsburg, John Harper, merchant taylor, James Harper, Wm. Hackney, Ash Hill, John Hickman, & Co. Thomas Hall, care of Thomas White, blacksmith, Margaret Hagerty, John Henry, Matilda, Anthony Harris, care of George Russel, Mary Hawke, Sarah Hill, John Hughes, care of Thomas Redmond, Theo. Harris, Capt. Robert Herrison, Richard Harwood, Thomas Holmes, James Holley, Theo. James Hamilton, Mr. Hammersley, coppersmith.

J.—Crowley Jordan, Benj. Jacils, Benj. James, Colon Jackson, David Jones, Thomas Irwin, Capt. John Johnson on board the brig George.

K.—John Kent, Smith Keith.

L.—Jesse V. Lewis, printer, Monsr. Latour, Ann Lake, Henry Lowe, Elias Longdon, Wm. Lightfoot, Opie Lindsay, Alex. Latimer, care of James M'Henry, Edward Lapthorn.

M.—Henry M'Coe, Citoyen Monnett, George M'Doell, George Minor, sen. Wm. M'Cullock, at J. Beale's, John Money, painter, John Marnex, John Mason, Capt. C. Myers, Matilda, Alexander M'Kenzie, Neil Mooney, bricklayer, Benj. Mitchell, match-maker, Daniel M'Lean, baker, James Morrison, Mr. Mace, Edward M'Mahon, Vivion Madison, Enuck Morris, John M'Connell, Andrew M'Gee, near the Market house.

N.—Amos Newhall, Prichard Newby at Mr. James Douglass's, Difficult.

O.—Mr. Odds, ship carpenter, John O'Neal, John Osbury, Dudley Odlin, Thomas Ogden.

P.—Walter Pomery, Henry Piercy, Thomas Parker, Thomas Peterkin, Thomas Peterson, Joseph Peck, Piercy & Graham, Mary Potts, Pomery & Isabel, George Patterson, at James Kelly's.

Q.—Captain James Quirk,

R.—George Rutter, John Ross, Philip Russell, Elinor Renwick, care of Mr. Fulmer, John Radford, Col. Ramsay.

S.—Captain Nath. Spooner, John Smith, Captain Abraham Stone, on board the sch. Nancy, Matthew Smoot, John Smith, care of Forner, blacksmith, Lewis Savance, Mr. Smith, house carpenter, Adam M. Stewart, Captain Wm. Silver, Wm. Smith, Jesse Small, care of George Rutter, Wm. Simpson, Edward Sanford, care of Wm. Hickman, James Stevenson, at Buckland & Muirs, Ann Sibb, Charles Sheafe, Lawrence Swan, baker, Daniel Sioue, Belvoir.

T.—Wm. Thompson, Capt. John Foulter, on board the ship Dolly, Henry Tapscon, Robert Troy, Salisbury, Adam Tarlapaugh, carpenter, Joseph Turner, carpenter, Andrew Taylor.

V.—Samuel Vail, Wm. Valandagham.

W.—John Wells, Henry Webb, on board the sloop Delaware, Thomas West, John Wilson, near the old court house, Fairfax county, Nath. Winsor, W. W. Williams, Matilda, Joshua Wells care of Mr. Mason, Silver smith, Robert Wanker, Andrew Abner Williams, Seth Whiting, Wm. Washington, Isaac Woodell, John Woodley.

FOR SALE,
A FEW DINING SETS OF
ELEGANT
NANKEEN CHINA,
consisting of 188 pieces each.

Liverpool and Cadiz salt in bulk; and salt in sacks—

100 quarter chests Teas of different kinds—

60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Island and continental Rum—

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corsica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-casks—

French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—

Loaf sugar in barrels, Muscovado sugars—

Coffee—

Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder rosin, best mustard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cassia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in jugs.

Soal leather of the best quality—Salt-petre, refined and crude—white and brown soap, dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Leiper's snuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Also, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4 4 Irish linen, well assorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

October 19. tf

UNION BREWERY.
Strong & Table Beer
is now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

Nov. 20. tf.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,
In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cuttery and Brass Wares, Castings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil

Spanish Brown do. do.

Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; patent yellow vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; hatters trimmings; aqua fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers, muslins, hosiery, modes, nankeens ribbons &c. July 14

Rob. Patton & Ch. Scott
HAVE received by sundry vessels from Europe, their Fall supply of Goods, which they are now opening for sale, at their Wholesale Store, King-street.

N. B. They have single and double F Gun-powder, which they will sell by the quantity or cask. Seine Twine by the bundle or larger quantity.

November 5.

Jackson & Dunnington,
HAVE just received and for sale, at their Store in King Street,

A Small Assortment of

HARDWARE,
Consisting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Chafing Dishes, Box Coffee Mills, Pad Locks, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and Hearth Brushes, best steel plate Hand Saws, Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun Worms, Shovels and Tongs, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.

November 22.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay
Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,
of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Dec. 6. tf

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 225 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Alexandria to the Blue Ridge, at Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, it is distant about 30 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of stones, two of which are burrs—the is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week, A Saw Mill. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stables, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 6091¼ acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullit's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12wep

For Sale,
A Merchant, Grist, and Saw Mill, in the county of Loudoun, about ten miles from Leesburg, with about 100 acres of land, one half low ground, cleared, and under a good fence. The other half in woods. The Mill house is built of stone, two stories high, 56 feet long, and 40 wide, one pair of large burr stone, and a pair of short bolt stones, for country work. She is well calculated for merchant work, situate on Goose creek, on a never failing stream, about 40 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from the Federal city. There is on the premises a good miller's house, store house, granery, and stable. The store house is well finished, a large stone chimney, with three fire places, with a kitchen and cellar under the house, well adapted to the accommodation of a small family, and if not sold will be rented to any person that may apply. There is also on the premisses another house not far from the mill, newly built, with two rooms, a stone chimney with two fire places, which will answer a family that may work the farm. One third part of the money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two yearly payments, to be secured, either by a mortgage on the premises, or personal security. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SIMON TRIPLETT.

December 13.

IN order to comply with contracts, I will sell for approved bonds, on three equal annual payments, a square of Lots at the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Dr. Weford's on Caroline Street, and running up the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27½ feet front, and 122 back; 12 on Caroline street, and 12 on Sophia street. Nine of those on Caroline street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 or 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants at pots or gourds will mantle in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell Air, Dec. 8.

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

Cheap Goods.
Will absolutely be sold at STERLING COST AND CHARGES for cash only, under the direction of Mr. William Hickman, opposite to M'Knight's Tavern, from

6 to 7000 pounds worth
of Goods—a large proportion of which are just arrived from England, and now opening.—They consist of broad cloths of every denomination, from 3s. to 17/6 sterl. per yard, cassimeres from 3/9 to 6s. sterl. plain and forrell cloths from 15d. to 4s per yard, plain and striped coatings, kerseys and halfthicks, a large assortment of flannels and baizes of every usual colour, from 30s. to 90s. sterl. per piece, wildbores, bombazetts, durants, calimancoes, and moreens, rugs, Irish linens, sheetings, cotton and linen checks, brown Silesia's, striped cotton and linen, twilled velvets and velverets, handsome Brunswick and fancy cords, corduroys, queen's cord, thicksets, fustians, and other Manchestry, a large assortment of printed cottons, calicoes, and chintzes, printed linen and cotton and check linen and silk handkerchiefs, women's, men's, girls, and boys' cotton, worsted, and yarn hose, women's and men's lamb, kid, beaver, Venetian, and silk gloves and mitts, silk cloaks, lutestrings, modes, satins, and vellums, best white chapel needles, pins, tapes, laces, fereting, worsted and cotton bindings, cotton cord and tassels, fringe, shirt buttons, paste boards, women's and men's fine fur hats, gilt plated and common metal coat and vest buttons, sewing silk and twist, ivory and bone handle table and carving knives and forks, a large assortment of bridle bits and stirrup irons, surfingle, girth, and bridle buckles, saddle staples and plates, iron rim and stock locks, HL hinges and thumb latches, hat looping and lining of all prices, large scale beams, chains and hooks of the best quality, brass counter scales, London Porter in bottles by the cask or dozen, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Purchasers of every description will be accommodated, and will find their interest in calling, as we are determined to close the sales if possible in five or six weeks.

JOSIAH WATSON,
JESSE SIMMS.

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.
Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 3. eptf.

Mandeville & Jamesson,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Four boxes, } IRISH LINENS well
One Bale } assorted.

Twenty puncheons 4th proof Rum,

Fresh Raisins in kegs, boxes, & jars,

Do. Figs in frails and jars,

Do. Grapes in jars,

Soft shelled Almonds,

A few boxes Sweetmeats,

Do. Capers.

Also—Coarse and fine Salt, with a very general assortment of Groceries, which they will sell for cash, or at the usual credit.

☞ A good Clerk wanted.

Also, a Black Man to hire as a Porter by the year.

Dec. 8.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampson's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large a story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 20 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY

JUST RECEIVED,
From New-York, and for sale by
STEPHEN ALLEY,
A general assortment of

Ladies', Gentlemens', and
Childrens' SHOES, &c.

Thomas Breillat,
King Street, opposite Patton and Scott's,

Has for sale, in large or small quantity, in pound papers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TEAL

British Battle Gun powder,
F double glazed Gun Powder, F & do. do. superfine calico shirting, double hair ribbon; wholesale or retail, likewise, printed calicoes, muslins, muslinets, dimities, Irish linens, coloured and white thread, darning and tambore cotton, cotton for spinning, thread, lace and edgings, Holland and Manchester tapes, pins and needles, linen, cotton, and silk handkerchiefs, mens', boys', and ladies' hats, bonnet and hat pins, silk and cotton laces tagg'd, shoes and stockings, a variety of flannels, durants and other stuffs, woolen cloths and coatings, negro cotton, mould and wire shirt buttons, best London quality shoe buckles, watch glasses, glass tumblers, tea boxes trunks, coffee, sugar, soap, candles, tea cadies, locks, hinges, screws, Osnaburgs, 4-4 white cotton of a superior quality, 4-4 & 6-4 checks, vinegar, Philadelphia porter, &c. all of which will be sold low for cash.

N. B. Pump and Engine making, pipe boring, and well digging in its various branches, water rose from any depth, or forced to any heighth or distance, also force pumps for keeping cellars dry.

December 10.

FOR SALE,
By the keg or smaller quantity,

British Glazed Powder
and SHOT, suitable for the rifle, musket, or cannon, a few small bored Guns, Brandy, Rum and Wines, sugar, coffee, chocolate, tamarinds, cranberries, apples and cocoa nuts. An assortment of broad and narrow cloths, blankets and rugs, hats, Irish linens, coarse and fine salt, soal leather, coals, &c.

HOUSE FRAMES,
of the following dimensions,

24 by 18 feet square, two stories—14 by 18 do.—14 by 18, single stories—12 by 16 story and half—12 by 16, and some 12 by 14 feet square, one story. I have likewise a few thousand shingles which I will sell low for cash.

N. B. A generous price given for country hides or skins, Indian corn, beans, rye, flaxseed, &c.

JOHN BARBER.

Harper's wharf, Dec. 13

Flour Store.
THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at six pence per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. M'Rea and Co. adoining Messrs. Shreve and Lawrason.

Where he has for sale,

Coarse and Fine Salt, West India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine bushel [illegible] will'd. 100 barrels Tar.

Wanted Immediately,
AN Overseer on the shares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good share will be allowed Any person that may suit, will no doubt produce satisfactory testimony of his ability honesty, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25. 3m ep.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. a likely young negro woman named ESTHER, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, inclining to fatness. Had on when she went off a grey cloth jacket and brown petticoat. It is presumed however that her dress has been since changed, as she has taken away with her valuable clothes to a considerable amount. The above reward with charges will be paid for securing her in any goal, so that I get her again.

ROB. B. JAMESSON.

N. B. Wanted to purchase or hire, a negro boy of a good character.

December 29.

I WILL take one or two young genteel men of good disposition, and respectable connexions, as students of medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

December 22. 3wtw

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, Jun.